

SPECIMEN PERFINS FOR SECURITY

TO PREVENT THEFT

Specimen perforations were issued by countries or companies as a control against fraud, postal use, or as examples of proposed postal designs.

Liberia 1892-
Proposed design of
Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.,
England.

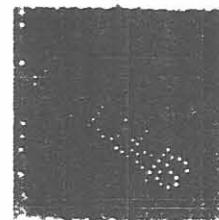


SPECIMEN



Zanzibar 1936-
Specimen
perforation of
De La Rue & Co.

British Guineas 1882-
Issued as precaution
against fraud.



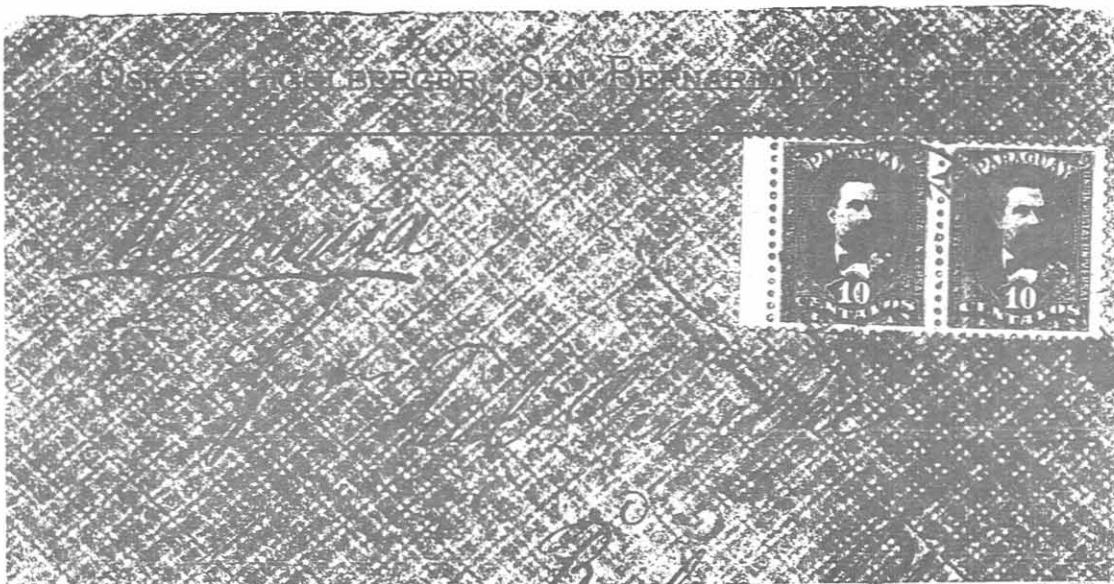
Continuation of Dr. Harvey G Tiles Award Winning Security Markings Exhibit.
This Page has been rearranged to suit this publication.

(Continued on page 13)

PUNCHED HOLE FOR SECURITY IN PARAGUAY

TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING

By a decree of October 12, 1892, the 10c stamps were only obtainable with a hole punched in them which was done to deter counterfeiting the overprint on these stamps in imitation of the Columbian Issue.



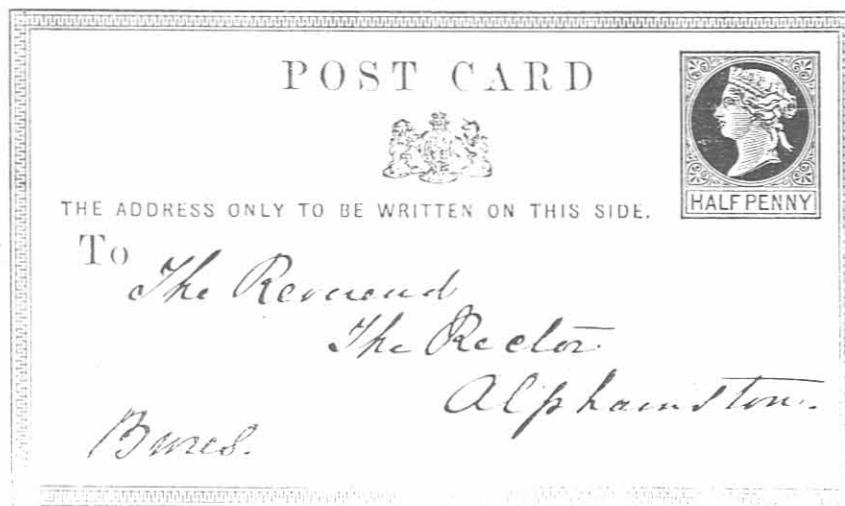
PUNCH CANCELS OF GREAT BRITAIN

TO PREVENT REUSE

When the postal card was introduced in Great Britain on October 1, 1870, the postal authorities realized a fast cancellation method was necessary. One of the methods tried was a punch cancel. Joseph Sloper, who had the patent for perforating machines, was contracted to develop a perforating machine for postal cards. The experiment ceased in January, 1875, when the machines broke their perforating pins as well as needing constant sharpening.



Liverpool-Arrow cancel.



Manchester-Half-round cut cancel.